SHE ROUSE PASSES THE REVENUE BILL BY A FOIR OF 181 TO 199.

Were Republicans, All the Populists, and All the secrats Except Six Vote Against Et-All the Amendments Proposed by the Committe on Ways and Means Adopted. The Bill Provides for a Bond Issue of 8400,000,000 at 8 Per Cent., and Authorises the Secretary of the Treasury to Berrow \$100,000,000, If Hoosenry, on Treasury Certificates

WASHINGTON, April 29.-The War Revenue bill passed the House this afternoon at 60'clock by a vote of 181 to 129. The affirmative vote was cast by the Republicans and Mesara, Cum mings, Driggs and McClellan of New York, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, McAleer of Pennsylvania and Wheeler of Alabama, Democrats The negative votes were cast by the Demi erats, Populists and Silverites and Mesers. Tierney of North Carolina and Thorpe Virginia, Republicans. The point of difference was the proposed issue of \$500, 600,000 of bonds with the proceeds of which to obtain funds to carry on the war with Spair as fast as and whenever they should be needed. The bill as finally passed contained the amend ments agreed to yesterday by the majority members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a few additional ones decided upon to-day, and it was proposed by Mr. Dingley as a substiinte for the bill that had been under consideration in Committee of the Whole. The more im portant of these changes were:

Making the increased tax on beer apply to stocks placed in cold storage, pending the pasnage of the bill

Authorizing the sale of packages of fine-out chewing as well as of smoking tobacco of 2% Reducing the tax on tobacce dealers from \$24

and \$48 per annum to \$12 and \$24 respectively. Exempting telegraphic messages sent under franks from tax. Taxing promissory notes secured by mortgage

on real estate 25 cents.

Making all telephone messages upon which a toll is charged taxable at from 1 to 5 cents, according to the charge.

Taxing life insurance pelicies issued upon the industrial or weekly payment plan 1 cent for each unit of 5 cents of weekly payment, exempt ing cooperative assessment companies.

A new schedule of taxes on premiums paid for property insurance, which was also made to in-clude policies of reinsurance and there slictes of reinsurance and these issue upon profits and titles, was inserted: Ten cent en all premiums under \$100, 50 cents on premiums between \$100 and \$500, and \$1 on all en

Warehouse receipts given for agriculture ducts deposited by the actual grower thereof in the usual course of business for sale as The tax on proprietary medicines, articles, o

preparations selling at from 10 cents to 25 cents was made to cent. The tax on each dollar chage of chewing gum or part thereof, 5 cents Mineral waters are taxed 4 cent a pint. The appropriation out of the tonnage tax re

seipts for the marine hospital service was reduced to \$550,000, and the minimum bond to be the Secretary of the Treasury was reduced from \$50 to \$25, to bring them within the reach of as many people as practicable.

At 10 e'clock this morning Mr. Curtis (Rep., Kan.) entered upon the last two hours of gen eral debate in the House on the War Revenue bill, speaking in its favor in the presence of an dozen members. The number of Repre sentatives increased, so that when Mr. Blanc (Dem., Mo.) arose to speak, five minutes later, there were thirty in their seats. Mr. Bland re pelled the charge made, especially by Mr. Hop kins, that because the Democrats opposed th bond issue and proposed to utilize assets o the Government lying idle in the Treasury the were injecting politics into the question. Dem scrats imputed no want of patriotism to the Republicans for carrying their financial and scenomic views into the proposed legislation; and they were not to be charged with any lack of it because they refused to abandon their

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.) said he and his asset plates greatly preferred that the entire expense of the war, great as they may be, should be note by direct taxation than by the issue of bonds, for the issue of bonds would strengthen the clutch of the capitalistic class upon the Gov-

Mr. Newlands (Sil., Nev.) said that the war was to be with a nation whose chief assets were pride, bombast, and a certain degree of courage born of both. The war was likely to be of short duration, and to meet its expenses he suggested a corporation or a franchise tax. He said the efforts of the committee had not been directed to securing a taxation of the wealth of the country, as they should have been.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) appealed to Chairman Dingley to consent to a postponement of the hour for taking the vote on the bill until 4 s'clock on Monday, so that it might be fully dis cussed. "It is a bill involving a billion dollars and I say there are some fearful mistakes in it. Several Democrats-That's so.

Mr. Walker said it would be kicked about in the Senate for weeks, if not months, and there was no necessity for hurrying it through the

Mr. Dingley, however, did not yield to the stion, and the debate wenton.

Mr. Taylor (Rep., O.) said that under present sonditions it must be Republican measures that are adopted for raising revenues. It is the renaible party, and must bear the brunt of pos sible reverse or failure. Were the Democrate in power here, he had no such prejudice against voting for an income tax or a bill for the free coinage of silver as would prevent him from supporting them, if they were the only means r strengthening the arm of the Gov ernment. The demand of the hour was united Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) said the time was

coming, and soon, he believed, when an income tax must be resorted to to raise the revenmecessary to meet national expenditures, but it would have to be apportioned among the States, and assessed by them. He was ready now, he said, to vote for a proposition to assess a direct tax of \$20,000,000 on the States, and taunted the Democrats and the Populists with their unwillingness to live up to their protestations. Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.)—I am not afraid

I propose to offer such an amendment this after and will see whether you will vote for it. Mr. Gresvenor-No. you won't do anything of

At the conclusion of Gen. Grosvenor's speech the House adjourned Thursday's session and two minutes later reassembled for Friday. The Revenue bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole for amendment under the five-minute rule, the bond issue section being first consid-

Mr. McMillin moved to strike out the section and insert in lieu the income tax provision of the Wilson bill of 1894 with the limit of examption reduced from \$4,000 to \$2,000 and the rate of tax increased from 2 to 3 per cent.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) proposed an amendment to the section limiting the life of the proposed bonds to ten years, making them payable at any time after two years. The cost of the war, he said, would be from twenty to fifty millions greater than need be if the bill went though as proposed. The legislation would wreck the financial system of the country, and the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means knew it, if he had given the subject the thought it deserved. Revenue for the war ought to be provided in a businesslike way, and the bonds made payable when the surplus revonue which the bill would produce came in; not left to be piled up in the Treasury and banks, to the derangement of the business and financial systems of the country. "Has it got so," asked Mr. Walker, amid the applause of the Demoerats, "that because the Committee on Ways and Means reports a bill here we've got to follow like sheep and support it without debate ?"

My. Walker oriticised the mode of taxation procumented by the committee, which, he said,

\$600,000,000 FOR THE WAR, once that no legislative body had a right to in-

lict upon the people.
Mr. Walker's amendment was lost.
Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.) criticised the bill the reason that in his opinion the war was not to be an extended affair, and the money contemplated by the proposed bond issue was not needed. "What is needed," he said, "is to take the leash off of Sampson, off of Dewey in the Asiatic ocean, and off of Schley's flying squadron and in two weeks Cuba, Porto Rice, and the Philippines will be in our possession. We have money enough to carry on the war sever months," Mr. Berry said, "and when Congress cemes back in December peace will have been declared."

Mr. Dingley said that if the Governmen had no bends maturing within the next few years the criticism and suggestion of Mr. Walker would be pertinent and practical. Within six and eight years \$660,000,000 of bonds, bearing 4 and 5 per cent. interest, mature; and with these outstanding the committee thought it unwise to run the peril that, in the opinion of ever expert consulted, would be presented by en teavoring to sell short-term 3 per cent. bends

at par. After speeches by Meenra, Maxwell of No braska and Ridgley of Kansas, Populists, Mr Brumm (Rep., Pa.) advocated, amid Democratic applause, the issue of \$150,000,000 of green need to issue no bonds as long as the war He suggested, as proposed by him or Wednesday, a tax on sleeping and parlor can tickets, and the production of coal oil, now un der the control of the Standard Oil Company. An hour's debate under the five-minute rule ensued, a feature being the speech of Mr. Cum mings (Dem., N. Y.) in support of the bill. He

"Whenever the safety of this nation is at stake during this war, I propose as an American to suspend my politics. I shall vote for this nd proposition after the débris in front of it is cleared away. I shall vote for it all the more willingly because it is a popular loan, a popular loan which has been advocated repeatedly or the floor of this House. If it is issued it goes to the Post Office and then to the honest farmers and mechanics of the country. It stands in strong contrast with the bonds that were is sued under an Administration which has been called Democratic, and I will vote for it to-day. because I know that if it is not passed you will have the President of the United States possibly resorting to the same subterfuge that Grove Cleveland resorted to, and you will have in posed upon this country a bond issue under which Drexel, Morgan & Co. and others of that ilk will gain millions at the expense of the people.

they are having the same fight that we are hav ing here. Weyler and Robiado are opposing the Spanish budget in Madrid at this very hour. I never will consent to put myself in a position where I can be compared with Weyler and Roblado. [Applause]. As a Democrat I stand by my principles. As an American I stand by the Union. [Applause.] I believe it to be the duty of every Democrat, after having made the fight that his conscience directs, to turn

to give the President of the United States the power to issue these bonds if neces sary. As to the income tax, I want to say to my friends that 'the mill will never grind with the water that is past.' The income tax is a dead letter on the books to-day. Give us some thing tangible, something substantial to sup port, something that will give us a return for our votes. The income tax, in my opinion, i one of the most just taxes that could be laid in this country, but let us levy it in a constitu tional manner. I will vote for an amendment of that kind and my constituents will support me, even if I do come from New York," [Ap-

An amendment offered by the Committee on Ways and Means, reducing the minimum bond from \$50 to \$25, was unanimously agreed to. Other amendments were rejected: By Mr. Lewis of Washington, making the bonds payable in standard gold or silver coin "-108 to 136; by Mr. Brucker of Michigan, making the bonds payable, at the option of the Government, in either gold or silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1-111 to 135; by Mr. Shafroth of Colorado, making them payable one-half in silver and one-half in gold; by Mr. Vincent of Kansas. making the rate of interest 1 per cent.; by Mr. Barlow of California, making the bonds redeem able in lawful money instead of coin.

Mr. McMillin's income tax substitute for the bond issue was then rejected-123 to 143. Mr. Bland's proposition authorizing the issue of \$150,000,000 of greenbacks in lieu of the

bonds was rejected-106 to 147-several Democrais voting against more greenbacks. Mr. Lanham (Dem., Tex.) moved to strike out he bond issue section. Lost-103 to 132. Mr. Robertson (Dem., La.), for the minority of

the Committee on Ways and Means, offered as a substitute for the bond and certificate of indebtedness sections propositions to issue \$100. 000,000 of greenbacks and to coin the seignlor age of the Treasury silver bullion. The first one was ruled out and the second withdrawn. At 4 o'clock the committee rose and the bill was reported to the House.

Mr. Dingley then, on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, offered as a substitute for the reported bill, the bill con taining the amendments and changes agree upon yesterday. On the objection of Mr. Bland reading of the bill in full was required.

The reading having been concluded, Mr. Dingley pointed out the amendments and changes made in the substitute. Mr. McMillin moved to recommit, with instructions to insert the ome tax provision for the bond issue section, but withdrew it to permit Mr. Bailey to move that the instruction be to add the income tax provision to the bill. This was rejected, 134 to 173, the vote being along party lines, Democrats, Populists, and Silverites in the affirmative and Republicans in the negative. The following Republicans voted to include the income tax Bartholdt of Missouri, Bromwell of Ohio, Johnson of Indiana, Turney of North Carolina, Mc Ewan of New Jersey, and Thorpe of Virgins.

The question recurred then on the passage of the bill, and it was agreed to, 181 to 129. This vote generally was the opposite of the previous vote. Messrs. Cummings, Driggs and McClellar of New York, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, Mc-Aleer of Pennsylvania and Wheeler of Alabama Democrats, voting for the bill, and Mesure Tierney and Thorpe. Republicans, voting against it. The vote in detail was as follows:

Democrats, voting for the bill, and Mcssrs, Tierney and Thorpe, Republicans, voting against it. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Mr. Acheson, Adams, Aldrich, Alexander, Arnold, Babcock, Baker, Barham, Barney, Barrows, Bartholdt, Beach, Belden, Belford, Belknab, Bennest, Hingham, Bishop, Boose, Soniell, Boutelle, Brewster, Broterick, Bronwell, Brown, Brown, Capron, Chicker, Broterick, Bronwell, Brown, Brown, Capron, Chicker, Broterick, Bronwell, Brown, Brown, Capron, Chicker, Burley, Butter, Canon, Capron, Chicker, Grander, Camander, Cumins, Grump, Crimpacker, Cuming, Curis, Crump, Crimpacker, Cuming, Curis, Crump, Crimpacker, Cuming, Curis, Crump, Crimpacker, Cuming, Curis, Crump, Crimpacker, Cuming, College, Dollyer, Dolt, Dornal, Drydon, Eddy, Ellis, Evans, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Hager, Eddy, Ellis, Evans, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Hager, Eddy, Rills, Evans, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Hager, Eddy, Rills, Evans, Faris, Fenton, Fischer, Hager, Hamitton, Harmer, Hawier, Reatwole, Rememway, Henderson, Heary (Ind.), Henry Count, Hepburn, Hicks, Hilborn, Hill, Hist, Hooker, Bopkins, Howell, Holl, Jenkins, Johnston, Johnston, Howell, Hull, Jenkins, Johnston, Johnston, Hager, Lovering, Low, Lybrand, McMeter, Mayer, Hager, Lovering, Low, Lybrand, McMeter, Mayer, Lovering, Low, Lybrand, McMeter, Miller, Mills, Minor, Mitcheil, Moody, Morris, Mudd, Northway, Olmsted, Oljen, Overstreet, Parker, Payne, Pearce, Pittey, Powers, Pugb, Ray, Reeves, Robbins, Royse, Russell, Sauschering, Shanbon, Shattue, Sharma, Showalter, Smith (Ill.), Smith, Samuel: Smith, Williams, Souther, Smith, Williams, Sunday, Sunday, Tayler, Tongue, Updergraft, Van Voorbis, Wedworth, Walker (Mas.), Maser, Mas., Hand, Haller, Mills, Band, Bodier, Borken, Bradley (N. Y.), Brantley (Ma.), Bronner (O.), Brewer, Broussard, Brucker, Brundidge, Barks, Carmack, Castia, Clardy, Clard

In itsifes.]

Mr. Boutelle presented the conference report of the Naval Appropriation bill and saked its immediate consideration. Several Democrats suggested that it was so late (6:15 that the report go over until to-morrow and asked what was the occasion for the rush. The Senate had adjourned, they said Mr. Boutelle vigorously and promptly replied that the reason for action now was that the United States and Spain were at war and tha the bill carried the appropriations for the naval service. The Senate had done its duty in three minutes, several hours ago, and he hoped the House would act with equal promptness. [Ap-

There was much confusion on the floor, and delay occurre thile erder was being restored. Then Mr. Chedon (Rep., Ill.) proposed, if he ould get the attention of the gentleman from Maine, to ask unanimous consent.

Mr. Boutelle-I object. [Laughter.] The report was thereupen read. Mr. Richard em., Tenn.) asked if there was a state ment from the managers on the part of the

Mr. Boutelle-If the rentleman had given me that second I would have stated that I proposed to read the statement. Mr. Cannon-That should be read at the desh

Mr. Boutelle-I can assure my friend that I am an excellent reader, but to gratify him I will send it to the clerk's deak. [Laughter.] Mr. Cannon raised a point of order against the ection of the conferees in increasing the appro priation beyond the amount of the bill as it passed the Senate, and after an acrimoniou colloguy with Mr. Boutelle, and following crafty suggestion of the Speaker, he moved that the House adjourn. This was agreed to,

IN THE SENATE.

The Conference Report on the Maval Approation Bill Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, April 29. There were but two Senators on the Republican side of the chambe when the Chaplain's opening prayer was offered this morning. The Democratic side was morning. fully represented.

House bill granting to the Chattanoos Rapid Transit Company the right to cross the Dry Valley road with its track to the Chicks mauga National Park was passed.

The conference report on the Naval Appropri ation bill was presented by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.), Mr. Hale said that the report was substan

tially the bill as it passed the Senate. About the only change of importance was that the conditions for appointing temporary officers during the war were extended to the Marine Corps which had been, perhaps, inadvertently omitted in the original preposition. The report was agreed to.

The Senate bill for the restoration of annuities to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Daketa or Sloux Indians was taken up, and Mr. Pettigrew Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs explained and advocated it. The payment of those annuities was stopped in 1864 on account of the Minnesota massacres; but the young me

of the Minnesota massacres; but the young men
who had taken part in those massacres had
gone to Cunada and none of them was to receive
any benefit under the bill.
Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) expressed his belief
that these Indians were not entitled to have
their annuities restored, and he objected to the
present consideration of the bill.
Mr. Pettigrew gave notice that he would move
to take it up next week.
Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) suggested that before then Mr. Pettigrew prepare an amendment

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) suggested that be-fore then Mr. Pettigrew prepare an amendment excluding definitely the descendants of those Indians who had taken part in those hellish massacres.

Mr. Pottigrew promised to do so, and remarked that thirty-nine of the Indians had been hanged.

"We should have hung three hundred of them," Mr. Spooner replied, and Mr. Pettigrew

The bill went over.
The Senate bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was passed.

The Scuate then proceeded to executive business and afterward adjourned till Monday.

REVENUE BILL IN THE SENATE.

Sine and Perhaps Ton Democrats Will Voi-for St, Which Will Be Sufficient to Pass It. WASHINGTON, April 29 .- The conference o the Democratic Senators this afternoon showed a hopeless division on the subject of the wa revenue measure. The split come over the proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of using part of the money with which to carry on the war. It is known positively that nine Democrats will vote for the bill, bonds and all, with a possibility of ten. The nine men on this list are Murphy of New York, Gray of Delaware, Gorman of Maryland, Faulkner o West Virginia, Lindsay of Kentucky, Vest of Missouri, White of California, Caffery of Louisiana, and Pasco of Florida.

The doubtful man is McEnery of Lo but it is believed that he will vote with the others named. These votes, added to the solid Republican vote in the Senate, will be sufficient

to pass the measure through the Senate. The only name in this list that causes surprise is that of Mr. Vest of Missouri, one of the wellknown silver men. Mr. Vest is not less oppose to this than he has always been, and will proba bly vote for an amendment striking out that provision, but if it is retained he will hen vote for the bill, believing that in war times, when the Government needs money there should be no splitting of hairs. If the majority of the Senate believes the House pro-vision is the best thing to do, then Mr. Vest, like a patriotic Democrat, will vote for that bill. Mr. Jones, Chairman of the National Comnittee, will antagonize the bond propositio while Mr. White, Chairman of the Chicago Convention and Chairman of the Demo cratic Congressional Campaign Committee, will support it, on the ground that money must be raised and that an issue of bonds cannot successfully be antagonized by any party when the standing expenses of conducting a war are to be met. The extreme silver men will, however, oppose the proposed issue to the last, and will join in the fight to be put up by the Populists and the silver Republicans.

The rules of the Senate preclude any effort to limit discussion, and debate on the bill will only atop when Senators no longer have the inclination to speak. At the conference Senator Gorman, who for many years has been the cauous chairman and the recognized party leader on the floor, resigned that position. He will retire from the Senate next March, and suggested that it was now time for the party to select a new Chairman. Mr. Turple, the anti-thesis of Mr. Gorman in all things, was selected. The vacancy on the Finance Committee, caused by the death of the late Senator Walthall, was not filled.

SPAIN'S FLAG AS A DOORMAT. schoolboys Show Their Peoling by Tacking the

NEW ROCHELLE, April 29.—Several of the older pupils of the New Rochelle High School organised a unique scheme last night to show their hatred toward Spain. The boys held s meeting and decided to get a Spanish flag and tack it to the floor of the main hall just inside of the front door, where every one would walk upon it. So when the teachers and pupils en tered the building this morning all were obliged to tread upon the emblem.

Isaac E. Young, the Superintendent of Schools. also stepped on it, much against his will. He then ordered the flag torn up and lectured the pupils for doing such a thing, but could not learn who was responsible. Superintendent Young was angry, and said he would not tolerate such an insult to a foreign country.

NO VACATIONS FOR POLICEMEN.

The Jersey City Commissioners Beelde The The Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City has decided not to allow the members of the department their usual summer vacation unless the war with Spain is ended in a short time. Some days ago the officers and members of the department volunteered their services to

Gov. Voorhoes in case of any emergency arising

in the State, and requested that arms and equipments be furnished. Brevet Brig Gen. Abernethy has received communication from Adjt.-Gen. Stryker inform ing him that there is no law authorising the arming and equipment of men outside of the National Guard. A popular subscription will be started to purchase arms and equipments.

Wheeler (Ky.) and Sanor-150. (Democrate in REGULARS OFF FOR TAMPA.

MOVEMENTS PROM THREE CAMPS TO THE FLORIDA RENDESTOUS.

etillory, White and Black Infantry and Som Cavalry Harried to Yampa Sverything Indientes a Departure from That Port Sons-A Retiving Board Ste to Tampa - Stirrte Scores of Patriolium at the Campe When the Troops Left for the Forward Movement.

TAMPA, Fla., April 29.-The soldiers are still here in camp, but are ready to leave en a mo-ment's notice, and this notice is expected constantly. All of the luggase which they brought expecting a long encampment, is ready for ship ment back to their regimental headquarters That part of their equipment which they will take with them, except the tents, is ready to be strapped on their backs. The headquarters of Gen. Wade has been besieged all day by excited and inquiring officers, but nething which might tend to relieve the strain was given out, and they are all in the same state of expectancy the camp that important information is expected from Gen, Gomes or Gen, Garcia, and the on it depends the time of departure of the troops Gen. Emilio Nunes, the well-known Cuban fili buster, arrived here this morning from Wash ington, where he went to confer with Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles. His arrival here was a ticipated, and an officer representing Gen. Wade met him at the station. They were driven immediately to the General's headquarters, where a long conference teek place. Gen. Nunes was the bearer of letters for Gen. Wade, supposed to have been from Gen. Miles. After the conference Gen. Nunez had a conference with several Cuban leaders here, and as a result all of the Cubans of Tampa who are to go to Cuba were hastily and secretly inspected. When the army of regulars is ready to go to Cuba this body of men, will be ready to go with them.

For some time the Cubans have been indiffer ent apparently about going to Cuba to assist the United States troops, but the indifference was only affected, for they have all along bee eager for the fray to begin, and have been disappointed at the delays. During the past year they have equipped themselves as well as poss ble for active service on the island, and hav only been awaiting the opportunity to go.

Another strong evidence of the fact that the time for the departure of the troops is imme diately at hand was the arrival this morning o Batteries A and K of the First Artillery. They had been expected for several days, and are not at Port Tampa, near the steamer landing, read;

As was the case yesterday, the men with ew exceptions are kept in the camp to-day, and the city seems to have been deserted by the oldiers. The steamships Olivette and Florida of the Plant system have steam up and can go within an hour after being netified. The fact that their carrying capacity is limited strengthens the belief that some of the ships of Sampson's fleet are now on the way here to sasist in transporting the men.

The batteries which arrived here this morning came on a through special train direct from Chickamauga. Each brought four 3.2-inch runs, and the number of men is 88. Fourteen trainloads of additional troops are now on their way here, and many of them will arrive before norning, and all of the fourteen will probably be here before to-morrow night. The camp is ow in readiness to receive the newcomers, and all they will have to do will be to pitch tents.

The sensation of the day was caused by the

convening of the Retiring Board which was ap pointed this morning, and which began active work immediately. The board consists of Col. Poland as President, Col. Hall of the Fourth Regiment, Col. Smith of the Thirteenth Regi ment, Capt. Robertson of the Fourth Regiment, Major Appell and Capt, McCaw of the Medica Corps. Col. Henry C. Cook of the Fifth Regiment was the first man called before it. The re port of the surgeons who examined and passed upon his physical condition was read, and Capt Woodson, surgeon of the Fifth, was the first witness. The proceedings of the board were conducted behind closed doors, and exactly what happened is not known, but it is known that Col. Cook objects most seriously to retirement, as he sees a Brigadier-General ship as the probable result of war with Snatn. He refuses to be convinced that he is physically disabled, and if the finding of the board is for his retirement, he will appeal from the decision. and is now laying plane for a vigorous fight. His friends in Washington have been advised that he is in danger of retirement, and are at work with the department preparing the way

for the fight. Two other officers of the "Fighting Fifth are to come before the board and will probably be heard to-morrow. They are Major Porter and Capt. Randall. Both are close to the age of retirement, and, like Col. Cook, dislike to be retired. It seems as though the policy of the department is to make a clean sweep of the offiers who could not undergo an active campaign in Cuba. The number whose heads will fall by retirement will probably reach twenty-five, and every regiment in the service will be affected. Several other Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Captains will be included in the list of victims. The board and its work has constituted the excitement and talk of the day.

A trainload of ammunition arrived here last night, and this morning a carload of mules came in for the Cuban campaign. All were at once taken to Port Tampa, where they will remain until sailing time. Capt. Woodruff of the Fifth Infantry, who has been on detached ser vice as Assistant Adjutant-General of Florida. arrived here to-day and is now busy mustering the State troops. When the State regiment leaves for the front Capt. Woodruff will go with it as Colonel, by virtue of an appointment by

Another detachment of the Tampa and Port Tampa naval militia was called out to-night to assist in patrolling the coast along the islands in the Gulf between this city and Key West, and responded immediately to the call. They left at 8 o'clock, and will be transported by a Plant line steamer to their destination. The reserves all went fully equipped. Work on the fortifications, which were recently begun by the Governmen on Egmont and Mullet Keys, was discontinued to-day temporarily on account of high winds which practically prevented the shoveiling of

The Sixth Regiment of cavalry arrived here to-night from Chickamaugua. Five special trains were necessary to transport the men cided where the cavalry will camp. All of the territory between the present infantry camp and the new cavalry camp is expected to be riving troops. Volunteers and regulars are to arrive during the whole of the present and next week, and it is probable that the total numbe to be camped here will exceed 25,000.

TO ENLIST NEGROES FOR REGULARS. Gen. Brooke Said to Mave Approved a Sugges

tion from Gov. Atkinson. ATLANTA, Ga., April 29 .- Within a day or two dajor-Gen. Brooke, commanding the division of the Federal Army at Chickamauga, will begin the enlistment of 3,000 negroes. This number of colored troops is required under the Reorgan ization bill, and Gen. Brooke assured Gov. Atkinson's private secretary, Major F. E. Calla way, that the work would begin immediately. Major Callaway went to notify Gen. Brooke the Governor's action in refusing to enlist negroes in the Georgia troops and to advise their recruiting to the regular army. Gen Brooke approved this course and said he would apply to Gov. Atkinson for assistance in the work of enlistment. He expects to draw these negroes mainly from Tennessee and Georgia, Patrolman James Shepard, chief officer of At-lanta's Tenderloin, is about to organize a company of the negro tenghs of that vicinity fo active service. Shepard has been in more fights

Patrolman Shepard, whom they venerate as the best "scrapper" in the city, would lead tham. The patrolman will probably accept the commission. The privates of the company will comprise the most reckless negroes in Atlanta When they are not in jail on some serious charge, they are engaged in fights with pistols, razors, knives, bottles, rocks, or anything that

TROOPS LEAVE CHICKAMAUGA.

All the Artillery, the Twenty-Fourth Infanty, and the Ninth Cavalry Go to Tampa. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 29.-The army st Chickamauga has begun to move to the front. To night not a single light battery of the ten that were encamped on the battlefield remains. Two batteries left vesterday and the others are on the way to Tampa. Late last night Gen. Brooke was ordered to despatch all the artillery at the park, the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Ninth Cavalry to Tampa. This morning the whole camp was thrown into tions for departure. All day the work of breaking camp and loading cars continued. By nightfall all the artillery had broken camp and are departing this evening for the South The batteries are in command of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, and are as follows: Battery F, Sec ond Artillery, Capt. Gruble; C, Third Artillery Capt. Calliff; F, Third Artillery, Capt. Potts; F Fifth Artillery, Capt. Riley; A, Second Artil lery, Capt. Grimes; D. Fifth Artillery, Capt Thorpe; F, Fourth Artillery, Capt. Taylor; B Fourth Artillery, Capt. Anderson,

The Twenty-fourth Infantry and Ninth Caralry regiments will not get away before to morrow. Both of these regiments are composed of colored troops. The Twenty fourth ame in on last Sunday from Fort Douglas, Utah. The Ninth arrived for the most part or Wednesday from Fort Robinson. Col. J. Ford Kent is in command of the Twenty-fourth. Of the Ninth Col. Davis Perry is commander, but The command is now in charge of Lieut.-Col John M. Hamilton. Major A. E. Woodson, now Indian agent at Reno, has been ordered to report to the command at Tampa and is now on his way. Major William Carbush is now with two troops of the regiment at Fort Washakle and will also report at Tampa. It is the general impression in the camp that rush ing troops to Tampa means that an immediate invasion of Cuba will take place. A prominent Moer takes a different view. He said:

"This hurrying forward of troops may mean an immediate design upon Cuba and again it may not. It was only recently that Tampe was selected as a point for concentration of the army, the former point having been Key West. This selection is to be followed by extensive improvements at the port. Warehouses supplies will be erected and earthworks and harbor defences will be thrown up. The landing alips will be dredged out for use by war essels of heavy tonnage. In consequence, as this work is to be done at Government expense. it is not improbable that the soldiers now being sent to Tampa are intended to take an active

share in the labor of improvement.' The theory that the troops who left to-day will soon be in the island is the most popular. and the soldiers who were left behind looked with envy upon those who were departing for the scene of action. The force that will be moved under the new order is about 1,800 men. So Gen. Brooke still has quite an army here, about 7,000 men, under his command. It is reported that other troops will soon be ordered to the front, but, with a part of the volunteer army which it is announced will be concentrated here and the new recruits in the regular army, Chicksmauga for many weeks will be stirring scene of military activity. Gen. Brooke began in earnest to-day the work of inreasing the companies and arranged many details of the stupendous task. There were a number of applications at the recruiting offices,

out nothing like a rush to enlist. The most intense interest is shown by the soldiers here in the historic associations of their amping ground. The tablets and monuments with their memorial inscriptions are seen closely and reverentially by Uncle Sam's men of 1898, and it is certain that their already brave hearts are still further stimulated by risual proof of the courage and hardihood of the American soldier. This afternoon a courier carrying despatches from Gen. Brooke to Col. Burt galloped swiftly along the road. Catching sight of an Obio monument on which was an almost life-sized representation of a cavalry leader in desperate action, the soldier stopped short, looked long and eagerly at the monument, read the inscription, saluted it by raising his cap, and rode on.

All day long little squais of soldiers traverse banks of which were literally reddened by the blood of Rosecrans's boys. Not a single feature of this real panorama is neglected.

park do not at all interfere with the vigorous preparations of Gen. Brooke's staff for real war. Drills and incidents of campaigning are in con tinuous practice. A reader of army mancenvres would find his imagination wofully lacking in scope were be to view the movement in drill of the army now at Chickamauga. day the cavalry drill to a layman seemed to include 30,000 horsemen, yet there were really only 2,200, Still these 2,200 mounted men. covering a mile of road riding two abreast, responded to the orders of their commander with the precision, speed and accuracy of one carefully trained man. The infantry drills are no less interesting.

This morning the remains of Charles Re passa, private of the Fourteenth Infantry, were interred in the National Cemetery, where 14,000 victims of the civil war rest. His body was found in Chickemauga Creek yesterday. Twelve of his comrades accompanied the re mains to the grave, where the military burial services were observed and the customar

MOBILE TROOPS MOVE.

eparture of Two Regiments of Infantry fo the Tampa Rendesvous. MOBILE, Ala., April 29.-This was a lively day

at the camp, characterized by the departure of the Tenth and the Twenty-second regiments from camp to Tampa. These are the two crack regiments of the camp, and it was with a feeling of sadness that their departure was witnessed. The usual brigade drill was held this morning and both the departing regiments took part in the drill, which lasted until near 10 o'clock, and espite the fact that this is the warmest day that has been experienced since the troop went into camp here, there was a large number of civilians, including many women, out to wit-

After the drill the members of the Tenth and I wenty-second returned to their quarters, and began at once the work of taking down their tents and packing up their baggage. It was not long before the rows of white tents had been levelled and the ground was strewn with baggage, which was quickly loaded into cars that had been placed on the sidings to receive it. The Twenty-second Regiment began the march

from their quarters to the railroad track a little after noon. The regiment was headed by Col. Wickoff, followed by the regimental band. The scene, as they covered the mile to the railroad, was one of the wildest enthusiasm. Cheer after cheer rent the air as they marched past the quarters of the other companies. Hats and was an ovation for the Indian fighters from Ne brasks. Arriving at the railroad, with the right resting on the south and facing the railroad the regiment was dressed up, then it stacked arms and awaited the coming of the trains which were to carry them to Tampa. The freight train for their baggage arrived at o'clock and the loading of the baggage began at once. It was cloudy and sultry all the m and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rain began falling and poured down. The officers and men of the departing regiments sought shelter in the adjacent tents and under the cars which they were loading.

than any other policeman on the force, and bears on his person the marks of many a nearly fatal The heavy rain greatly interfered with the conflict. Last night a gang of the most rictous loading of the baggage, and it was not until negroes on Decatur street, the local Bowary, negroes on Decatur street, the local Bowary, after 4 o'clock that it was all loaded including sast and decided to form a company, provided his live stock and wagons. The rain, which Royal Baking Powder for Army and Navy

There is no Baking Powder equal to the Royal in leavening strength. The slowness of the action of the Royal Baking Powder, as compared with all others, renders it particularly valuable for use in camp or at military posts. It does not deteriorate with age, and, more than any other brand, gives uniform and satisfactory results under the varying temperatures prevailing and conditions of service required for Army and Navy use.

Maintains' Full Strength in All Climates.

kept up nearly all the afternoon, prevented many visitors from going out to the camp. There was a meeting of the commissioned of-icers of the First Regiment, Alabama National

Guard, at neon to-day. The meeting was long, and reporters were excluded. After the meeting adjourned the fellowing resolution was given out as the result: "Resolved, That the First Infantry does hereby offer its services to the Gevernor as a regiment complete, and that the officers will make every exertion to recfult their companies to the

equisite strength, and they feel confident that they will be able to have the regiment fully up to the required standard by the time they will be mustered into the service of the United In the office of Major Pond this afternoon there were a number of leave takings between officers of the Tenth and Twenty-second regi-

nents and those of the regiments which yet remain in camp. Mest of the partings were jovial, but the jollity did not strike one as being spontaneous, for it seemed forced.

ON THE MOVE FOR TAMPA. Meadquarters and the First Infantry Start

from New Orleans. New ORLEANS, April 29 .- Under orders from Washington the headquarters of the army division stationed at New Orleans were to-day changed from this city to Tampa, Fla. Col. Charles P. Eagan, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence; Major S. W. Grossbeck, Judge Advocate; Major J. W. Jacobs, Quarter master; Lieut. Frank Green, signal corps, and the other aides, clerks and employees division were ordered to go at once to Tampa for temporary duty. When the news was an nounced to the First Infantry that they had the whole camp at the prospects of actual ser vice. At an early hour this morning the regi ment pulled up its tents, packed its baggage and started on the way to Cuba. The men of the other regiments waved their caps as the First marched past and expressed sorrow that

they, too, were not going into active service. "Those lucky sons of guns," one officer of the Twenty-third was heard to say as the First passed. The regiment marched to the station of the Louisville and Nashville at 4 P. M. and pulled out on a special train awaiting them. A romantic incident of the departure of the

First Regiment was the marriage at 9 o'clock this morning at the St. Charles Hotel of Lieut. Francis Edmund Tracy of the First Infantry. Lieut, Tracy, believing that the movement of the First to Tampa means that it is to go at once to Cuba, resolved to marry before his departure. As the regiment began preparing for the march by 10 o'clock the wedding had to take place at an early hour. The bride was Miss Florence Crandall of Michigan. She and the Lieutenant have been engaged for three years. Expecting that the First Infantry ald not leave here for some days, Miss Crandall came to New Orleans with her navents to see her sweetheart. Last night came the news that the First was ordered to the front. A elergyman was sent for early this morning. Half an hour after the marriage the Lieutenan kissed his bride good-by and started for Tampa.

The leaving of the First Regiment and a the departure of the division headquarters for Tampa, not to speak of the early advent of Gen. Shafter at the latter place, means in all probability that no more regular troops will be concentrated at New Orleans. It is rumored that the Eighteenth and Twenty-third may be ordered from here to Tampa by Sunday.

The Twenty-third to-day opened a recruiting station under Adjt. Dupray for the purpose of filling out the regiment. Forty men are wanted n each company to fill them'out to the war basis, and 320 men will be needed. The Eighteenth Regiment will also begin recruiting to its war basis, although no day has yet been

The first non-commissioned officer to 're ceive a commission here was Sergeant-Major Thomas McCleve of the First Infantry, who has been promoted to a Second Lieutenancy. Lieut. McCleve is a son of the Rev. Samuel McCleve of Berkeley, Cal., who was formerly a chaplain n the army, but is now retired. The Lieutenant worked his way up from the ranks.

Gen. Graham and Major Quinn are both well satisfied with the condition of Forts St. Philip nd Jackson and the other defences of New Orleans which they inspected yesterday. The will recommend the extension of the railroad to Fort Jackson, Gen. Graham has seen the necessity of ordering from 1,500 to 2,000 artillerymen there as soon as such a thing can be arranged and the forts placed in a condition to receive them. At present there is only one battery on duty at Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson is not garrisoned at all. From Galveston Gen. Graham will in all probability re turn to his headquarters and figure on where to get men from.

Major James B. Quinn, United States Engineer, thinks it not improbable that Louisian troops will be called upon to fill out the needed

The man Walts arrested at Port Eads by the naval reserve had enough evidence to convict him of being a spy. He had maps of all the water courses in southern Louisiana, and photographs and plans of the forts and other de ences, but he will probably escape punishment on the ground that he is insane on the subject of coast defence. He believed that New Orleans was not properly defended and was tak ing the photographs and making plans of the city forts in order to demonstrate the fact. Nevertheless he made a narrow escape, as he is

technically a spy.

The First Regiment of Louisiana volunteers will be mobilized and sworn into service morrow. The Second Regiment will probably be sworn in on Monday. All the neces tents and accoutrements will be removed to

side of the United States regulars already en-camped there.

There have been 600 negroes in New Orleans enlisted for service has Cuba and 2,000 in the country parishes of Louisians. No steps have been taken to transfer these negro troops to the United States service and they will only get in if. Congress provides for an extra regiment of yellow fever immunes.

RESORT TO THE BRITISH FLAG. What Underwriters Expect Shipowners to De Enther than Pay War Bloks

The feature of marine war insurance rates yesterday was the rate of 121g per cent. demanded upon vessels which sailed some time ago for Buenos Ayres. This is due to the desire of the underwriters to turn an honest penny out of the presence in the South Atlantic of the out of the presence in the South Atlantic of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario. Business showed a falling off because arrangements for war insurance have been completed on masrly all the American vessels now on the ocean. It is anticipated by the marine underwriters that when these vessels get in most of them will either be laid up or transferred to foreign registers. The British register is the favorite, not only because of the friendly attitude of the Hritish Government toward the United States, but also because it is looked upon as giving the most protection.



Washington, D. C.—To-day the National Congress of Mothers, attended by 450 dele-gates, representing a million American citizens of the gentle sex, meets in Wash-ington to discuss topics of interest to mothers and suggest such healthful facts as may be brought out.

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RULES FOR OUR PORTS.

What Vessels May He Cleared During the Was with Spain. The Treasury Department has sent the Colectors of Customs and others the following instructions regarding the clearance of vessels from United States ports during the war with

Spain: 1. Clearance will be refused to any vessel for a port or place blockaded by the United States, (The President, on April 25, proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including norts on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honds, and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba.)

2. Clearance will be refused to any vessel carrying goods which are contraband of war for any Spanish port.

3. Clearance will be refused to any vessel car-

rying coal for any Spanish port. 4. Clearance will be refused to any American vessel for any Spanish port. 5. Up to and including May 21, 1898, clearance will be granted to any Spanish merchant vessel now in any part or place of the United States for any foreign port, except a port blockaded by the United States, provided that such vessel shall not have on board any officer in the military or naval service of Spain, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for the var-age) or any other article prohibited or contraish Government. Collectors will issue a certificate to any such vessel on clearance, reciting

that said vessel has complied with the provi-

sions of the proclamation of the President of

the United States, signed April 26, 1898, and

by virtue of that proclamation is entitled to continue her voyage if met at sea by any United States ship, except to a blockaded port. To the certificate shall be attached a copy of the proc-lamation aforested certificate shall be attached a copy of the proc-ismation aforesaid.

Clearance in ballast will be granted to any Spanish merchant vessel which prior to April 21, 1897, shall have sailed from any foreign pors bound for any port or place in the United States, as soon as her cargo is discharged, for any for-nium port, event a port blockwised by the Life Coas soon as her cargo is discharged, for any foreign port, except a port blockaded by the United States, provided such vessel shall not have on board any officer in the military or naval service of Spain or any despatch of or to the Spanish Government. Collectors will issue a certificate to any such vessel on clearance, recting that said vessel has complied with the provisions of the proclamation of the President of the United States, signed April 26, 1898, and by virtue of that proclamation is entitled to continue on her voyage if met at sea by a United States ship, except to a blockaded port. To the certificate shall be attached a copy of the proclamation aforesaid.

shall be attached a copy of the proclamation aforesaid.
6. Clearance will be granted to any American or neutral vessel destined for a neutral port, with a cargo also destined for a neutral port, without regard to the kind of cargo, on compliance with the provisions of law. Where officers of customs have reason to believe that coal or articles considered contraband of war are destined for the use of enemics of the United States clearance will be withheld until a report has been forwarded to and instructions issued by the department.
7. Clearance will be issued in all other cases in compliance with the provisions of law.

7. Clearance will be issued in all other cases in compliance with the provisions of law.

8. Collectors in doubt in any particular application for clearance will telegraph promptly the facts to the department and withhold clearance until instructed.

9. The department declines to give general advice to masters and owners of vessels, shippers, consignees, &c., &c. Any specific case requiring action by the department must be submitted by those concerned to the proper officer of the customs, who, if in doubt, will communicate with the department and await instructions before taking action.

BAW NO SPANISH SHIPS. Seven Steamships That Came in Yesterday Had

Clear Sons The Red D steamship Caracas, which arrived yesterday from Venezuelan ports, is the lash American vessel of the line flying the American flag that will ply between this port and Venexuela until the war is over. The line has chartered three British steamships, the Cedardene, the Deramore, and the Laughton to carry on its business. The Caracas saw on her voyage

on its business. The Caracas saw on her voyage no warships of any nationality. She did not take her usual course from Curacoa, through the Mona Passage, between Porto Rico and Santo Bomingo, but took the longer route by the Windward Islands.

The British steamship Taff, from Jamaica, passed no Spanish vessels off Cape Maysi, the eastward end of Cuba, in the Windward Passage, where she has heretofore met a Spanish gunboat or two. The British steamship March, which arrived yesterday from Mediferraneus ports, did not see any warebips, nor did the steemship Horatto, from Brazillan and Wess Indian ports, or the Portuguese steamship Peninsular, from Lisbon and the Azores, Tho steamships Ormiston and Albano, from Hamburg. ships Ormiston and Albano, from Hambur saw nothing of war vessels of any nationality.

CONSULTING WITH POLO. Two Spaniards Going Home Freighted with

Facts About Our Consts TORONTO, April 29. - Capt. Llops, Spanish Naval Inspector, from New York, and Lieut, Espa, his assistant, arrived here to-day and held a long consultation with Senor Polo y Bernahé. a long consultation with General Purple of The two naval officers will leave some time to night direct for Madrid, and no doubt will carry valuable information to the Spanish Government of the condition of the coast defences protecting New York and other American cities upon the Atlantic scanboard.

New York and other American cities upon the Atlantic seaboard.

Juan du Bosc, First Secretary of the legation, will deliver a lecture on the indefinite future in which the present complications will result, as viewed from a Spanish standpoint. The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the aid of wounded Spanish soldiers.

Juan du Bosc spent the day at Rosedsle playing golf, at which game he is an adept.

Boston Supply Steamer Wrecked.

BOSTON, April 29.—The steamer Cadet, driver sahore yesterday at Shirley Gut, will be a total oss. Nothing remains of the wreck this morning but the forward part of the hull. This was the vessel chartered by the Government to carry suspiles to the troops in the Boston harbor face.